

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT APPLICATION AND IMPROVEMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA, AS WELL AS ITS INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

International transport regulation is when it comes to transport that takes place within a country, it is regulated by the laws in force in that country. However, when it comes to international transport of goods, the need for international regulation arises. Initially, relations in the field of transport were regulated by means of bilateral conventions and agreements. Due to its importance and great role, there is also a need for multilateral regulation. With the help of these agreements, the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the carrier are regulated.

International transport systems have data collected from various sources of intelligent modern traffic systems and indices should be determined for the evaluation of their impacts based on their data. There are several methodologies for the evaluation of their impacts on the traffic safety system. With the development and application of the International Transport System, the following efficient and effective results are expected in terms of their impact on the quality, volume of international transport of goods and passengers, traffic safety, such as:

- For a fast and efficient international transport system,
- For the improvement and modernization of the international transport system, as well as,
- For increasing the volume of international transport,
- For increasing the safety and security in the international transport system,
- Reducing the cost of transport.

Different names have been used for new technologies for the transport of goods, such as integral transport, intermodal, combined transport, multimodal, etc.

It is about combining two or more types of transport - a new approach to the process of organizing transportation.

This paper will analyze the international transport system, improvement and modernization, as well as their impact on economic development and the safety system of traffic in the Republic of North Macedonia.

At the end of the paper, there will be a conclusion that will determine how international transport systems can be more effectively applied and improved, as well as their impact on the economic development and security system of the Republic of North Macedonia.

Keywords: International Transport Systems, safety, security, means of transport, transport costs.

1. Organization and implementation of international transport in general

1.1. Choice of the type of transport

It is difficult to say which of these transports is the most convenient and economical - this is determined by the quantity of goods, the type of goods, the delivery time, etc.

Maritime transport is of the greatest importance in TNM: it participates with 70% in the total exchange of goods at the global level, this arises from the fact that ships as a means of transport have the capacity to transport large quantities of goods, the large volume of goods transported by this type of transport allows for a reduction in freight charges.

Disadvantage: this transport is very slow and unsuitable for goods that have a short delivery time and are perishable.

Freight transport by train has been gaining momentum recently: the railway allows the transport of large quantities of goods by land, the negative side comes from determining the direction on the basis of which the transport is carried out, various rules, the high costs of building and maintaining the railway, etc.

Air transport is the most modern type of transport that began to develop in the last decades of the last century: it allows for the rapid transport of goods to the most remote places in the world. The disadvantage is the high cost of transport.

Other types of transport are: river, road, pipeline. River transport is the cheapest transport and is most suitable for mass transport of goods. Disadvantages: the possibility of freezing of the riverbed, the depth of the river that determines the types of ships that can sail on it, etc.

Road transport is important because of the possibility and speed of delivering goods from the warehouse to the receiving location. However, sea and rail transport are larger participants in ITM.

1.2. International transport regulation

When it comes to transport that takes place within a country, it is regulated by the laws that apply in that country. However, when it comes to international transport of goods - the need for international regulation arises.

Initially, relations in the field of transport were regulated by means of bilateral conventions and agreements. Due to its importance and great role, there is also a need for multilateral regulation. With the help of these agreements, the rights, obligations and responsibilities of carriers are regulated, namely:

- Rail transport in Europe is regulated by the unified rules of the Agreement concerning International Carriage by Rail – CIM. In parallel with this, the Convention for the Regulation of the Carriage of Goods by Rail, an agreement concluded between the countries of the East and some Asian countries, known by the abbreviation - SGSM, is also implemented.
- In international river transport, the regulations applicable to this transport are not unified due to the specificity of the rivers.
- In air transport we have the (Warsaw Convention) which was later revised by the Hague Protocol in 1955, the Guatemala Protocol in 1971 and the Montreal Protocol in 1975.
- In maritime transport, the following conventions can be particularly highlighted:
 - Convention on Assistance and Salvage at Sea, 1910;
 - Convention on Conflicts of Laws, 1910;
 - Convention on Liens and Mortgages;
 - Convention on Civil Liability in the Field of Maritime Transport of Nuclear Material, 1971.
- It is also necessary to mention some rules adopted at the initiative of the International Law Association - ILA, such as the rules on the bill of lading or the so-called Hague

Rules of 1929, the Warsaw Rules of 1929 revised in 1932, which relate to the rules of the CIF contract.

1.3. The advantages arising from this system are numerous, as follows:

- Saving on the consumption of petroleum products;
- Reducing transport costs;
- Better use of railway capacities;
- Expanding the working capacity of road transport vehicles;
- Better use of the capacity of road transport organizations;
- Faster travel;
- Reducing the number of heavy trucks on the roads, fewer accidents, etc.;
- Protecting the environment from harmful gases;
- The process of implementing the Hakepak system must also be accompanied by systematic state measures to stimulate road transport operators for the best possible use.

Recently, a new integral transport technology has been introduced, known as multimodal transport.

1.4. Organizing the transport system Multimodal

Transport is one of the most critical and dynamic sectors of the global economy, playing a key role in connecting producers with consumers and ensuring the flow of goods. In recent decades, modern technologies have transformed the way transport operates, making it more efficient, sustainable and safer. Technological processes play an important role in the improvement and development of transport systems, providing solutions that meet the increasing demands for efficient and environmentally sustainable transport. To facilitate the transport of containers, trailers are used to accommodate large containers. Recently, a new integrated transport technology has been introduced, known as multimodal transport. This type of transport includes combined rail, road and other modes of transport.

This transport technology consists of: the trailer is lifted using hydraulics, and two-axle rail joints are mounted underneath it and in this way it is transported along railway tracks.

As with other types of transport, air transport increasingly carries palletized and containerized cargo. To facilitate the transport of containers with this type of transport, the International Air Transport Organization - IATA, standardized the vehicles in which the goods are placed.

This is the so-called ULD loading unit. This loading unit consists of 11 types of pallets and containers that are adapted depending on the aircraft on which the goods are transported.

One of the most important aspects of improving transport is the integration of technology into all aspects of the supply chain. Modern transport technologies include innovative solutions that optimize the interaction between different means of transport and increase efficiency in the process of delivering goods. These technologies involve the use of the same transport units, such as standard containers and loading units, which allows for the fast and safe transfer of goods from one means of transport to another, such as road, rail, sea and air transport. In this context, modern transport technologies are focused on standardizing vehicles and loading units, improving safety and reducing environmental impact. New technologies not only include the modernization of transport vehicles, but also investments in infrastructure, the inclusion of intelligent solutions and the implementation of technical and organizational systems that help improve the overall performance of transport.

Advantages of modern transport technologies are:

- The application of new transport technologies brings a number of benefits, such as,
- Increasing the speed of transport: New technologies help to speed up the transport process, reducing the time spent by goods in terminals and improving the flow of goods from the producer to the consumer,

- Energy saving: The use of transport capacities and the integration of new technologies helps to reduce energy consumption,
- Environmental protection: Advanced transport technologies contribute to reducing the emission of harmful gases, improving the ecological situation and reducing air and road pollution,
- Improving safety: Automating processes and using intelligent technologies in transport provides better cargo monitoring and reduces the risk of accidents or theft,
- Cost optimization: By developing new technological solutions, companies can reduce operating costs and improve the economic efficiency of transport.

2. Implementation of international transport in the republic of north macedonia

The General Data Protection Regulation (hereinafter GDPR) is a new legal framework that regulates the use of personal data of EU citizens. It follows that any organization that processes the data of EU citizens in any way will have to comply with the new rules on personal data protection, even if its headquarters are outside the territory of the EU. The Kargoagent website uses your personal data, IP address and browser. Your data is stored in our database for 5 years. We also store all offers that you have published in the past year, as well as your forum posts and correspondence between forum users themselves. We may also use services such as Google Analytics to monitor network statistics. In that case, Google installs so-called cookies on your computer. third-party cookie. Such a cookie is also set when we use Google Maps. Your data can only be used by state authorities and institutions at their request.

Every user should be aware of their rights, which are:

1. One of the main guiding ideas during the adoption of the GDPR was to give citizens back control over their data. Accordingly, companies that hold personal data are, as before, obliged to inform their users about the ways in which their data is used, to allow them to see the data, provide a copy or change inaccurate data. One of the novelties is the so-called “right to be forgotten”, which adapts the existing right to data deletion to the reality of the Internet, where our data is constantly published and shared. It is similar to the right to data portability, which implies that companies engaged in the analysis of personal data will have to provide their users with all their data in a machine-readable format upon request, so that the data can be used for other services,
2. Person responsible for personal data protection (data protection officer),
3. Representative in the EU,
4. Records of personal data processing,
5. Appropriate technical and organizational measures for data protection,
6. Privacy by Design and Privacy by Default (Privacy by Design and Privacy by Default),
7. Data Security, 8. Security Incident Reporting, 9. Privacy Impact Assessment.

Some of the companies engaged in this activity in the Republic of North Macedonia are the following:

- Tehnotrans Skopje, the roots of this company begin in 2010,
- Falcon Logistic TRANSPORT Skopje,
- Victoria Shped Skopje,
- Maktrend Skopje,
- Skenderoski Logistic Skopje,
- Orbita Trans Skopje,
- Duo Transport Skopje,
- Part Logistic Skopje,
- Deni International Skopje,

- S – Transport Skopje.

3. The impact of international transport on the economic development of the republic of north macedonia

Development economics is concerned with issues relating to the growth and change of economies and societies over time. The issue of economic growth and the development of societies has been a preoccupation of classical economists since the time of the Second World War. Economists who emerged after the Second World War were aware of such intellectual connections and roots. From the very beginning, they recognized the legacy of classical growth economics. The then economists of development theory were also directly concerned with the changes in the setting and role of institutions in the growth process, issues that have been strongly emphasized by economists working in this field in recent years. Hence, it is important for the new generation of development economists to establish a connection and interaction with previous economists.

The policy framework adopted and implemented by individual countries is considered critical in explaining the characteristics and dynamics of the development process. There are three central components of development dynamics: human resource development, macroeconomic stability, and openness to world trade. There are several reasons for the increased interest in the problems of economic development since the beginning of the second half of the last century. The Great Depression of 1929 and World War II are two events that seriously imposed the need to examine the problems of economic development. Since then, interest in development problems, the constraints that prevent development and the factors that encourage it, has moved from academic circles to the governments of the countries.

The growing interest in development problems has established development economics as one of the most important areas of economic theory. The study of economic development is now an inevitable part of economic theory and academic programs. In addition to the above concerns, the study of economic development also includes aspects of underdevelopment, i.e. the causes and consequences of underdevelopment. Maintaining development is a problem for rich countries, while accelerating development is an even more serious problem for poor countries. For this reason, the study of economic development involves the need to consider the entirety of global world development trends. Some economists believe that two basic driving forces are behind the study of the problems of underdeveloped countries:

- The first arises under the influence of the contradictions of world development after the Second World War and is related to the need to take urgent action to alleviate the problems of poverty in underdeveloped countries,
- The second reason is more academic and is related to the need to understand the reasons for the large differences in the levels of economic development in the world.

The first aspect also imposed the need for international action, i.e. establishing an assistance mechanism, and the second aspect, the need to study development problems, shows a definite shift in attention from studying the level to analyzing the dynamics, i.e. the rates of development, i.e. the rates of growth of income per capita. The latest discussions about development are much more substantial and complex than the initial ones and are based on a more intensive use of the basic framework of general economic theory. Among the basic issues that development theory deals with are: the sources and factors of growth and development, the causes and limitations, the stability and sustainability of economic growth and the consequences of the different dynamics of development. These issues are a preoccupation not only of the academic sphere, but also of a practical, existential nature. In this regard, development is no longer seen primarily as a process of capital accumulation, but rather as a process of organizational change.

4. Conclusion

Considering the circumstances in the world and the need to further reduce environmental pollution, based on the research conducted, a major contribution to environmental pollution, reducing transport prices, transport quality and transport safety is made by the transport of passengers and goods (vehicles, buses, trucks and other types of transport vehicles) that use internal combustion engines for movement. International transport is considered an interesting approach to solving today's international transport problems. Combining road and rail transport in a multimodal transport system offers opportunities to use the advantages offered by road and rail transport, avoiding their weaknesses and can be an interesting alternative for transport.

The expected results indicate that, by implementing appropriate strategies and investments in infrastructure, the international transport system will contribute to:

- Having an impact on the economic development of the RSM,
- Reducing environmental pollution,
- Reducing transport prices,
- Increasing safety, efficiency and providing better services for the transport needs of the country.
- Fast and efficient international transport system,
- Improving and modernizing the international transport system,
- Increasing the volume of international transport,
- Increasing safety and security in the international transport system.

It is essential that authorities, transport companies and stakeholders work together to realize the potential of multimodal transport, which not only improves the transport of goods and passengers, but also helps create a more sustainable and environmentally friendly future for the region and the world as a whole.

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